



2018/0172(COD)

26.9.2018

OPINION

of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

for the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council
on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment
(COM(2018)0340 – C8-0218/2018 – 2018/0172(COD))

Rapporteur for opinion: Barbara Kappel

PA_Legam

SHORT JUSTIFICATION

The single-use plastic initiative is part of the EU's broader Circular Economy agenda, it will tackle the economic incentives to reduce marine litter. Especially the negative externalities generated by the single use plastic products. Externalities are the uncompensated effects of economic decisions on third parties. They are not included in the decision-making process of the causer. From an economic point of view, they constitute a form of market failure and may necessitate state intervention.

Prevention and reduction of plastic marine litter from single use plastic products (SUP) and fishing gear containing plastic are complementing specific measures on microplastics envisaged under the EU Plastics Strategy. After addressing plastic bags in 2015, 10 SUP products and fishing gear (so called macroplastics) were identified to account for 70% of the marine litter in Europe. It is important that the EU and the Member States respond appropriately to tackle the environmental aspects of marine littering by reducing the amount of plastics in oceans and on beaches, whilst providing a stronger focus on the broader context of plastics transition to a circular economy.

Marine littering is a global problem that reaches far beyond the EU borders and only a global agreement will be able to fully address the challenge to our planet. As studies show, 80% of marine litter originates from only 20 countries, whereas none of them is an EU member state. The rapporteur therefore calls for a global approach to combat plastic pollution and urges for necessary measures on the level of G7 and G20, as well as the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

The financial sector should help businesses to invest more in sustainable solutions, before governments resort to policy measures. The rapporteur would deem it preferable to see an approach based on increasing standards which should, as a consequence, crowd certain polluting products out of the market but would at the same time promote R&D and innovation into more cost-effectively recyclable, biodegradable or harmless products. These new standards should be implemented within a reasonable timeframe to ensure that SMEs can adapt their business model, as a vast majority of the 50,000 companies representing the plastic converters sector in the EU are SMEs.

Commission analysis estimates that its proposed options covering a ban of certain SUP plastics and reduction targets, Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), product design measures and gear return-incentives to fishers would save 2.6 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent and avoid environmental damages equivalent to €11 billion. Compliance costs for businesses amount to €2 billion and waste management to €510 million. Consumers would save around €6.5 billion, whereas a deposit refund or equivalent system would cost consumers an additional €1,4 billion. Commission estimates that the additional cost for the fishing industry will amount to 0.16% of revenue in the best case scenario. However, Commission does not provide data of the implementation costs of EPR fully transferred to the end consumer.

Tackling marine litter can create economic opportunities. Businesses can boost their competitiveness through innovation and R&D by contributing to a resource-efficient, decarbonised economy. Investments into marine litter prevention, sustainable alternative materials, products and business models can help create jobs and strengthen technical and

scientific skills. While the initiative to reduce SUP plastics is welcomed, a balanced approach to ensure proportionality is needed.

AMENDMENTS

The Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs calls on the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety, as the committee responsible, to take into account the following amendments:

Amendment 1

Proposal for a directive Recital -1 (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(-1) Economic prosperity of the Union is inextricable from the long-term environmental sustainability. Increasing sustainability of economic models of Member States can bring new opportunities for innovation, competitiveness and job creation.

Amendment 2

Proposal for a directive Recital -1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(-1a) Challenges linked with the treatment of the plastic waste can be turned into an opportunity for the European industry to become a global leader in providing solutions for the transition towards a circular economy.

Amendment 3

Proposal for a directive Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3) Marine litter is of a transboundary nature and is recognized as a global

(3) Marine litter is of a transboundary nature and is recognized as a global

problem. Reducing marine litter is a key action for the achievement of United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 14 which calls to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.³⁶ The Union must play its part in tackling marine litter and aim to be a standard setter for the world. In this context, the Union *is working* with partners *in many* international *fora* such as G20, G7 and United Nations *to* promote concerted action. This initiative is part of the Union efforts *in this regard*.

³⁶ The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015.

Amendment 4

Proposal for a directive Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) To focus efforts where they are most needed, this Directive should **only** cover the most found single-use plastics products, which are estimated to represent around 86% of the single-use plastics found, in counts, on beaches in the Union.

Amendment 5

problem. ***Successful prevention and management of plastic waste is most effective through international cooperation and when using a scientific, evidence-based approach.*** Reducing marine litter is a key action for the achievement of United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 14 which calls to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.³⁶ The Union must play its part in tackling marine litter and aim to be a standard setter for the world. In this context, the Union ***should enforce its collaboration, in particular with the main polluting countries, and together*** with partners *at international level* such as G20, G7 and United Nations promote concerted action. This initiative is part of the Union efforts ***to reduce waste for a sustainable and circular economy.***

³⁶ The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015.

Amendment

(7) To focus efforts where they are most needed, this Directive should cover the most ***commonly*** found single-use plastics products, which are estimated to represent around 86% of the single-use plastics found, in counts, on beaches in the Union, ***and also fishing gear. The transition to a circular economy will necessitate a reduction in the overall use of single use plastic.***

Proposal for a directive
Recital 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(7a) *This Directive is without prejudice to the provisions established in Directive 94/62/EC regarding single-use plastic products that are considered packaging items as defined by Article 3(1) of Directive 94/62/EC.*

Justification

A clarification is needed concerning single-use plastic packaging that are covered by Directive 94/62/EC.

Amendment 6

Proposal for a directive
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8) Single use plastic products can be manufactured from a wide range of plastics. Plastics are usually defined as polymeric materials to which additives may have been added. However, this definition would cover certain natural polymers. Unmodified natural polymers should not be covered as they occur naturally in the environment. Therefore, the definition of polymer in Article 3(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴³ should be adapted and a separate definition should be introduced for the purposes of this Directive. Plastics manufactured with modified natural polymers, or plastics manufactured from bio-based, fossil or synthetic starting substances are not naturally occurring and should therefore be addressed by this Directive. The adapted definition of plastics should therefore cover polymer-based rubber items and bio-based and biodegradable plastics regardless of whether they are derived from biomass

(8) Single use plastic products can be manufactured from a wide range of plastics. Plastics are usually defined as polymeric materials to which additives may have been added. However, this definition would cover certain natural polymers. Unmodified natural polymers should not be covered as they occur naturally in the environment. Therefore, the definition of polymer in Article 3(5) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴³ should be adapted and a separate definition should be introduced for the purposes of this Directive. Plastics manufactured with modified natural polymers, or plastics manufactured from bio-based, fossil or synthetic starting substances are not naturally occurring and should therefore be addressed by this Directive. The adapted definition of plastics should therefore cover polymer-based rubber items and bio-based and biodegradable plastics regardless of whether they are derived from biomass

and/or intended to biodegrade over time. Certain polymeric materials are not capable of functioning as a main structural component of final materials and products, such as polymeric coatings, paints, inks, and adhesives. Those materials should not be addressed by this Directive and should therefore not be covered by the definition.

⁴³ Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC (OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1).

Amendment 7

Proposal for a directive Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) For certain single-use plastic products, suitable and more sustainable alternatives are not yet readily available and the consumption of most such single-use plastic products is expected to increase. To **reverse that trend** and promote efforts towards more sustainable solutions Member States should be required to take the necessary measures to achieve a significant reduction in the consumption of those products, without compromising food hygiene or food safety, good hygiene practices, good manufacturing practices, consumer information, or traceability requirements set out in Union food

and/or intended to biodegrade over time. Certain polymeric materials are not capable of functioning as a main structural component of final materials and products, such as polymeric coatings, **linings or layers**, paints, inks, and adhesives. Those materials should not be addressed by this Directive and should therefore not be covered by the definition.

⁴³ Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC (OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1).

Amendment

(11) For certain single-use plastic products, suitable and more sustainable alternatives are not yet readily available and the consumption of most such single-use plastic products is expected to increase. To promote efforts towards more sustainable solutions Member States should be required to take the necessary measures to achieve a significant reduction in the consumption of those products, **as is being done for plastic bags under Directive 94/62/EC**, and without **prejudice to Article 18 of Directive 94/62/EC**, without compromising food hygiene or food safety, good hygiene practices, good

legislation⁴⁴.

manufacturing practices, consumer information, or traceability requirements set out in Union food legislation⁴⁴.

Member States should encourage the use of reusable products, suitable for a circular economy, without compromising the free movement of goods in the internal market and without distorting the competition between EU and non-EU producers. All measures, aimed at a significant reduction of the consumption of the single use plastic products, should be proportioned with the objectives of this Directive. Those measures should take into account the impact of products throughout their lifecycle.

⁴⁴ Regulation (EC) 178/2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law (OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p.1-24), Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs (OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p.1-54), Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 on materials intended to come into contact and other relevant legislation related to food safety, hygiene and labeling (OJ L 338, 13.11.2004, p.4-17).

^{43a} ***Directive 94/62/EC of 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste, OJ L 365, 31.12.1994, p. 10–23***

⁴⁴ Regulation (EC) 178/2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law (OJ L 31, 1.2.2002, p.1-24), Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs (OJ L 139, 30.4.2004, p.1-54), Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 on materials intended to come into contact and other relevant legislation related to food safety, hygiene and labeling (OJ L 338, 13.11.2004, p.4-17).

Amendment 8

Proposal for a directive Recital 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(11a) Member States should be required, in accordance with Directive 94/62/EC, to notify the Commission of any draft measure related to packaging before adopting it, in order to verify whether it may create barriers to the functioning of the internal market.

Justification

It is important to ensure the consistency of the Directive 94/62/EC, especially Article 16 (notification) and Article 18 (freedom to place on the market) and this Directive when single-use plastic packaging is addressed and to safeguard the internal market for packaging.

Amendment 9

Proposal for a directive Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) Certain single-use plastic products end up in the environment as a result of inappropriate disposal through sewers or other inappropriate release into the environment. Therefore, single-use plastic products that are frequently disposed of through sewers otherwise inappropriately disposed of should be subject to marking requirements. The marking should inform consumers about appropriate waste disposal options and/or waste disposal options to be avoided and/or about the negative environmental impacts of litter as a result of inappropriate disposal. The Commission should be empowered to establish a harmonised format for the marking and when doing so should, where appropriate, test the perception of the proposed marking with representative groups of consumers to ensure that it is effective and clearly understandable.

Amendment

(14) Certain single-use plastic products end up in the environment as a result of inappropriate disposal through sewers or other inappropriate release into the environment. Therefore, single-use plastic products that are frequently disposed of through sewers otherwise inappropriately disposed of should be subject to marking requirements. The marking should inform consumers about appropriate waste disposal options and/or waste disposal options to be avoided and/or about the negative environmental impacts of litter as a result of inappropriate disposal. The Commission should be empowered to establish a harmonised format for the marking, *for example a logo*, and when doing so should, where appropriate, test the perception of the proposed marking with representative groups of consumers to ensure that it is effective and clearly understandable. *In that process, the Commission should take into account the existing sectorial voluntary agreements that were adopted for this purpose. Furthermore, the Member States may lay down rules on dissuasive fines and penalties which would apply to those responsible for the release of the litter into the environment.*

Amendment 10

Proposal for a directive
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) With regard to single-use plastic products for which there are no readily available suitable and more sustainable alternatives, Member States should, in line with the polluter pays principle, also introduce extended producer responsibility schemes to cover the costs of waste management **and clean-up of litter** as well as the costs of awareness-raising measures to prevent and reduce such litter.

Amendment

(15) With regard to single-use plastic products for which there are no readily available suitable and more sustainable alternatives, Member States should, in line with the polluter pays principle, also introduce extended producer responsibility schemes to cover the **necessary** costs of waste management **in line with Article 8 and 8a of Directive 2008/98/EC and Article 7 of Directive 94/62/EC** as well as the costs of awareness-raising measures to prevent and reduce such litter.

Justification

The fight against litter should be an effort between competent authorities, producers and consumers. The littering problem is not solved by payments of the producers for the clean-up costs but by a different consumer behaviour which is achieved by educating consumers and enforcement of the existing legislation. Preventing litter is much more effective.

Amendment 11

Proposal for a directive
Recital 15 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(15a) A uniform implementation of extended producer responsibility measures shall be ensured, in order to avoid distortions of competition in the internal market.

Amendment 12

Proposal for a directive
Recital 15 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(15b) Economic incentives can influence consumer choice, encourage or

discourage specific consumer habits and can thus be used as an effective upstream tool for reducing the impact of certain plastics on the environment.

Amendment 13

Proposal for a directive

Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) The large portion of plastic stemming from abandoned, lost and discarded fishing gear containing plastic in marine litter indicates that the existing legal requirements⁴⁶ do not provide sufficient incentives to return such fishing gear to shore for collection and treatment. The indirect fee system envisaged under Union law on port reception facilities for the delivery of waste from ships takes away the incentive for ships to discharge their waste at sea, and ensures a right of delivery. That system *should*, however, *be supplemented by further financial incentives* for fishermen to bring their fishing gear waste on shore *to avoid any potential increase in the indirect waste fee to be paid*. As plastic components of fishing gear have a high recycling potential, Member States should, in line with the polluter pays principle, introduce extended producer responsibility for fishing gear containing plastic to *facilitate separate collection of waste fishing gear and* to finance sound waste management of such fishing gear, in particular recycling.

⁴⁶ Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, Directive 2000/59/EC and Directive 2008/98/EC.

Amendment

(16) The large portion of plastic stemming from abandoned, lost and discarded fishing gear containing plastic in marine litter indicates that the existing legal requirements⁴⁶ do not provide sufficient incentives to return such fishing gear to shore for collection and treatment. The indirect fee system envisaged under Union law on port reception facilities for the delivery of waste from ships takes away the incentive for ships to discharge their waste at sea, and ensures a right of delivery. That system *is*, however, *not sufficiently effective* for fishermen to bring their fishing gear waste on shore. As plastic components of fishing gear have a high recycling potential, Member States should, in line with the polluter pays principle, introduce extended producer responsibility for fishing gear containing plastic to finance sound waste management of such fishing gear, in particular recycling. *In addition, the Commission and Member States should work together to create fishing gear waste reduction mechanisms and to facilitate separate collection of fishing waste gear.*

⁴⁶ Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009, Directive 2000/59/EC and Directive 2008/98/EC.

Amendment 14

Proposal for a directive Recital 18

Text proposed by the Commission

(18) In order to prevent littering and other inappropriate forms of disposal resulting in marine litter containing plastic, consumers need to be properly informed about the most appropriate waste disposal options available and/or waste disposal options to be avoided, best practices with regard to waste disposal and the environmental impact of bad disposal practices as well as about the plastic content in certain single-use plastic products and fishing gear. Therefore, Member States should be required to take awareness raising measures ensuring that such information is given to the consumers. ***The information should not contain any promotional content encouraging the use of the single-use plastic products.*** Member States should be able to choose the measures which are most appropriate based on the nature of the product or its use. Producers of single-use plastic products and fishing gear containing plastic should ***cover the costs*** of the awareness raising measures as part of their ***extended producer responsibility obligation***.

Amendment

(18) In order to prevent littering and other inappropriate forms of disposal resulting in marine litter containing plastic, consumers need to be properly informed about the most appropriate waste disposal options available and/or waste disposal options to be avoided, best practices with regard to waste disposal and the environmental impact of bad disposal practices as well as about the plastic content in certain single-use plastic products and fishing gear. Therefore, Member States should be required to take awareness raising measures, ***including education campaigns at schools***, ensuring that such information is given to the consumers ***to incentivise them to change their behaviour and to participate more actively in litter prevention***. Member States should be able to choose the measures which are most appropriate based on ***the regional conditions***, the nature of the product or its use. ***Proper care must be taken that no competitive distortion arises between domestic producers of single-use plastic products and fishing gear containing plastic and non-EU competitors which are allowed to sell their products in the Single Market.*** Producers of single-use plastic products and fishing gear containing plastic should ***be part*** of the awareness raising measures as part of their responsibility. ***The producers shall not be obliged to cover the costs of these awareness-raising campaigns. The fight against litter should be a shared effort between competent authorities, producers and consumers.***

Amendment 15

Proposal for a directive

Recital 22

Text proposed by the Commission

(22) Pursuant to paragraph 22 of the Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016⁴⁸, the Commission should carry out an evaluation of this Directive. That evaluation should be based on experience gathered and data collected during the implementation of this Directive and data collected under Directive 2008/56/EC or Directive 2008/98/EC. The evaluation should provide the basis for an assessment of possible further measures and an assessment whether, in view of monitoring of marine litter in the Union, the Annex listing single-use plastic products needs to be reviewed. The evaluation should also consider whether scientific and technical progress that has taken place in the meantime, including the development of biodegradable materials and the development of criteria or a standard for biodegradability of plastics in the marine environment, as foreseen in the European Plastics Strategy, allows the setting of a standard for biodegradation of certain single-use plastic products in the marine environment. That standard would include a standard to test if, as a result of physical and biological decomposition in the marine environment, plastics would fully decompose into carbon dioxide (CO₂), biomass and water within a timescale short enough for the plastics not to be harmful for marine life and not lead to an accumulation of plastics in the environment. If that is the case, single-use plastic products that meet such a standard could be exempted from the prohibition on placing on the market. While the European Strategy for Plastics already envisages

Amendment

(22) Pursuant to paragraph 22 of the Interinstitutional Agreement between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016⁴⁸, the Commission should carry out an evaluation of this Directive. That evaluation should be based on experience gathered and data collected during the implementation of this Directive and data collected under Directive 2008/56/EC or Directive 2008/98/EC. The evaluation should provide the basis for an assessment of possible further measures and an assessment whether, in view of monitoring of marine litter in the Union, the Annex listing single-use plastic products needs to be reviewed. The evaluation should also consider whether scientific and technical progress that has taken place in the meantime, including the development of biodegradable materials and the development of criteria or a standard for biodegradability of plastics in the marine environment, as foreseen in the European Plastics Strategy, allows the setting of a standard for biodegradation of certain single-use plastic products in the marine environment. That standard would include a standard to test if, as a result of physical and biological decomposition in the marine environment, plastics would fully decompose into carbon dioxide (CO₂), biomass and water within a timescale short enough for the plastics not to be harmful for marine life and not lead to an accumulation of plastics in the environment. If that is the case, single-use plastic products that meet such a standard could be exempted from the prohibition on placing on the market. While the European Strategy for Plastics already envisages

action in this area, it also recognises the challenges in relation to determining a regulatory framework for plastics with biodegradable properties due to different marine conditions across seas.

⁴⁸ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

action in this area, it also recognises the challenges in relation to determining a regulatory framework for plastics with biodegradable properties due to different marine conditions across seas. ***The evaluation should also assess economic impact on sectors most exposed by this Directive, including compliance costs.***

⁴⁸ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.

Amendment 16

Proposal for a directive Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

The objective of this Directive is to prevent and reduce the impact of certain plastic products on the environment, in particular the aquatic environment, and on human health as well as to promote the transition to a circular economy with innovative business models, products and materials, thus also contributing to the efficient functioning of the internal market.

Amendment

The objective of this Directive is to prevent and ***significantly*** reduce the impact of certain plastic products on the environment, in particular the aquatic environment, and on human health as well as to ***strengthen the EU's leading role to*** promote the transition to a circular economy with innovative ***and sustainable*** business models, products and ***non-toxic*** materials, thus also contributing to the efficient functioning of the internal market.

Amendment 17

Proposal for a directive Article 4 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Member States shall take the necessary measures to achieve a significant reduction in the consumption of the single-use plastic products listed in Part A of the Annex on their territory by ... [***six*** years after the end-date for transposition of this Directive].

Amendment

Member States shall take the necessary measures, ***without prejudice to Article 18 of Directive 94/62/EC***, to achieve a significant reduction in the consumption of the single-use plastic products listed in Part A of the Annex on their territory by ... [***four*** years after the end-date for transposition of this Directive].

Amendment 18

Proposal for a directive Article 8 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. Member States shall **ensure that** extended producer responsibility schemes **are established** for all single-use plastic products listed in Part E of the Annex placed on the Union market, **in** accordance with the provisions on extended producer responsibility in Directive 2008/98/EC.

Amendment

1. Member States shall **establish** extended producer responsibility schemes for all single-use plastic products listed in Part E of the Annex placed on the Union market, **provided that no competitive distortion arises and imported products and domestically produced products are treated with equal effect on market prices.** Accordance with the provisions on extended producer responsibility in Directive 2008/98/EC **shall be ensured.**

Amendment 19

Proposal for a directive Article 8 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

With regard to the schemes established pursuant to paragraph 1, Member States shall ensure that the producers of the single-use plastic products listed in Part E of the Annex shall cover the costs of the collection of waste consisting of those single-use plastic products and its subsequent transport and treatment, including the costs to clean up litter and the costs of the awareness raising measures referred to in Article 10 regarding those products.

Amendment

With regard to the schemes established pursuant to paragraph 1, Member States shall ensure that the producers of the single-use plastic products listed in Part E of the Annex shall cover the **necessary** costs of the collection of waste consisting of those single-use plastic products and its subsequent transport and treatment, **as defined under Article 8 and 8a of Directive 2008/98/EC** including the costs to clean up litter and the costs of the awareness raising measures referred to in Article 10 regarding those products.

Justification

The fight against litter should be a effort between competent authorities, producers and consumers. The littering problem is not solved by payments of the producers for the clean-up costs but by a different consumer behaviour which is achieved by educating consumers and enforcement of the existing legislation. Preventing litter is much more effective.

Amendment 20

Proposal for a directive Article 8 – paragraph 4 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4a. *The Commission shall publish guidelines on the implementation of any measures, including the distribution of costs, regarding the extended producer responsibility, in accordance with this Article.*

Amendment 21

Proposal for a directive Article 8 – paragraph 4 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

4b. *The competent authority shall ensure that the costs on the producers related to the extended producer responsibility shall be proportionate and communicated to those entities affected, on a regular basis and in an accessible, transparent manner.*

Amendment 22

Proposal for a directive Article 9 – paragraph 1 – point b

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(b) establish separate collection targets for relevant extended producer responsibility schemes.

(b) establish separate collection targets for relevant extended producer responsibility schemes, **or**

Amendment 23

Proposal for a directive Article 9 – paragraph 1 – point b a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ba) establish waste collection systems that have proven to be effective and that they find appropriate to achieve the targets.

Amendment 24

Proposal for a directive

Article 10 – paragraph 1 – subparagraph 1 (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Member States may, among others, introduce awareness raising measures where appropriate. This awareness raising measures could for example take place in schools or companies.

Amendment 25

Proposal for a directive

Article 11 – title

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Coordination of measures

Coordination of measures ***among Member States***

Amendment 26

Proposal for a directive

Article 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Article 11a

Coordination of measures at international level

The Commission in cooperation with Member States shall seek to coordinate measures reducing the impact of certain

Amendment 27

Proposal for a directive Article 15 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Directive by ... [*six* years after the end-date for transposition of this Directive]. The evaluation shall be based on the information available in accordance with Article 13. Member States shall provide the Commission with any additional information necessary for the purposes of the evaluation and the preparation of the report referred to in paragraph 2.

Amendment

1. The Commission shall carry out an evaluation of this Directive by ... [*five* years after the end-date for transposition of this Directive]. The evaluation shall be based on the information available in accordance with Article 13. Member States shall provide the Commission with any additional information necessary for the purposes of the evaluation and the preparation of the report referred to in paragraph 2.

Amendment 28

Proposal for a directive Article 15 – paragraph 3 – point c a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(ca) the economic impact on the sectors most affected by this Directive and whether the economic impact and compliance costs correspond to the projections in the Commission's impact assessment.

Amendment 29

Proposal for a directive Article 15 – paragraph 3 – point c b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(cb) the implementation of this Directive has in any way negatively

impacted the competitiveness of the sectors that are most affected by this proposal, compared to their non-EU based competitors.

Amendment 30

Proposal for a directive Annex I – part D – indent 2

Text proposed by the Commission

- Wet wipes, i.e. pre-wetted personal care, domestic and industrial wipes

Amendment

- Wet wipes i.e. pre-wetted personal care, domestic and industrial wipes ***and waste pre-wetted toilet paper.***

Amendment 31

Proposal for a directive Annex I – part D – indent 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

- ***Tobacco products with filters and filters marketed for use in combination with tobacco products.***

Justification

Cigarette buds are the second most found items on beaches and one single bud pollutes minimum 500 litres of water. Therefore, it is very important that consumers are aware of the consequences when throwing cigarettes on the street.

PROCEDURE – COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

Title	Reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment	
References	COM(2018)0340 – C8-0218/2018 – 2018/0172(COD)	
Committee responsible Date announced in plenary	ENVI 11.6.2018	
Opinion by Date announced in plenary	ECON 5.7.2018	
Rapporteur Date appointed	Barbara Kappel 20.6.2018	
Discussed in committee	3.9.2018	24.9.2018
Date adopted	24.9.2018	
Result of final vote	+: 25 –: 19 0: 1	
Members present for the final vote	Pervenche Berès, Markus Ferber, Jonás Fernández, Giuseppe Ferrandino, Sven Giegold, Roberto Gualtieri, Brian Hayes, Gunnar Hökmark, Barbara Kappel, Philippe Lamberts, Werner Langen, Sander Loones, Bernd Lucke, Olle Ludvigsson, Ivana Maletić, Marisa Matias, Gabriel Mato, Bernard Monot, Luděk Niedermayer, Stanisław Ożóg, Pirkko Ruohonen-Lerner, Anne Sander, Martin Schirdewan, Molly Scott Cato, Pedro Silva Pereira, Ernest Urtaşun, Marco Valli, Tom Vandenkendelaere, Miguel Viegas, Steven Woolfe, Marco Zanni, Esther de Lange	
Substitutes present for the final vote	Doru-Claudian Frunzuliță, Ramón Jáuregui Atondo, Rina Ronja Kari, Jeppe Kofod, Marcus Pretzell, Romana Tomc, Lieve Wierinck, Roberts Ziļe, Sophia in 't Veld	
Substitutes under Rule 200(2) present for the final vote	Jo Leinen, Julia Pitera, Virginie Rozière, Sabine Verheyen	

FINAL VOTE BY ROLL CALL IN COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

25	+
ALDE	Sophia in 't Veld, Lieve Wierinck
ECR	Sander Loones, Bernd Lucke, Stanisław Ożóg, Roberts Zīle
EFDD	Bernard Monot, Marco Valli
ENF	Barbara Kappel, Marcus Pretzell, Marco Zanni
NI	Steven Woolfe
PPE	Markus Ferber, Brian Hayes, Gunnar Hökmark, Esther de Lange, Werner Langen, Ivana Maletić, Gabriel Mato, Luděk Niedermayer, Julia Pitera, Anne Sander, Romana Tomc, Tom Vandenkendelaere, Sabine Verheyen

19	-
ECR	Pirkko Ruohonen-Lerner
GUE/NGL	Rina Ronja Kari, Marisa Matias, Martin Schirdewan, Miguel Viegas
S&D	Pervenche Berès, Jonás Fernández, Giuseppe Ferrandino, Doru-Claudian Frunzulică, Roberto Gualtieri, Ramón Jáuregui Atondo, Jeppe Kofod, Jo Leinen, Olle Ludvigsson, Virginie Rozière, Pedro Silva Pereira
VERTS/ALE	Sven Giegold, Philippe Lamberts, Molly Scott Cato

1	0
VERTS/ALE	Ernest Urtasun

Key to symbols:

+ : in favour

- : against

0 : abstention